

BEFORE THE STORM

MCAS Cherry Point 2006 Destructive Weather Guide

Hurricane season for MCAS Cherry Point begins June 1 and lasts until Nov. 30. Arm yourself with the information you need to prepare, survive and recover from destructive weather.

Understand

Know what the different weather conditions mean.

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Prepare

Develop a plan to keep your home and family safe.

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Weather a storm safely.

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Overview

Analysis of meteorological and oceanographic data for the MCAS Cherry Point area indicates that the most serious threat of destructive weather damage comes from tropical cyclones in which winds and storm surges of destructive proportions are sustained for long periods of time.

The annual hurricane season for the coastal North Carolina region is from June 1 to Nov. 30.

The Cherry Point area will be in Destructive Weather Condition V for the hurricane season. Storms of non-tropical origin, while of shorter duration, less intensity, and generally localized in nature, may also disrupt operations and endanger life and property.

When destructive weather looms, the MCAS Cherry Point Emergency Operations Center is activated. The EOC is prepared to handle Cherry Point's emergency, logistics and communications concerns.

In order to stay safe during the hurricane season, individuals in the Cherry Point area need to understand the types of storms, hurricane categories, destructive weather conditions, how to properly prepare for severe weather, what actions to take during severe weather, what actions to take after severe weather has occurred and what actions to take if an emergency situation arises.

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Severe Weather Types

The types of severe weather that the MCAS Cherry Point area is susceptible to are storms, thunderstorms, tornadoes, gales and tropical cyclones. Each has its own destructive characteristics.

Storm:

A major cyclonic non-tropical storm with sustained wind force of 55 mph or greater.

Thunderstorm:

A storm emitting thunder and lightning, which may be accompanied by extremely strong wind, gusts, torrential rainfall, and hail.

Severe Thunderstorm:

A thunderstorm accompanied by wind gusts of 57 mph or greater and/or hail three-quarters of an inch or greater in diameter at the surface.

Tornado:

A violent, rotating column of air, which forms a pendant, usually from a cumulonimbus cloud, whose circulation, reaches the ground. Wind forces within a tornado are estimated at 115 mph to more than 250 mph.

Gale:

Sustained winds of 40-55 mph, not associated with a tropical storm.

Tropical Cyclone:

Tropical cyclones are systems of cyclonically rotating winds characterized by a rapid decrease in pressure and increase in wind speed toward the center of the storm. Three stages of intensity are associated with tropical cyclones: tropical depression (winds 38 mph or less), tropical storm (39 to 73 mph), and hurricanes (winds greater than 73 mph).

Tropical cyclones are classified into the following five categories –

Tropical Wave:

A trough of low pressure in the Trade-wind Easterlies.

Tropical Disturbance:

An area of circulation in the tropics that maintains its identity for 24 hours or more.

Tropical Depression:

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or less.

Tropical Storm:

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph.

Hurricane:

A tropical cyclone with sustained winds greater than 73 mph.

In a hurricane, storm winds move in a counterclockwise pattern around the "eye" of the storm. These storms originate in the tropical conditions of the Atlantic Ocean as tropical depressions, disturbances, storms and finally, hurricanes. A hurricane's destructive power is determined by the interaction of storm surge, wind, tide level and precipitation.

To make comparisons easier and to make the predicted hazards of a hurricane more uniform, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration developed the Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Damage Potential Scale. Hurricanes can strengthen and weaken and be assigned to different categories at different times in their evolution.

The hurricane categories are characterized by the following categories –

Category One:

Sustained winds of 74-95 mph or storm surge of 4-5 feet above normal sea state. No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery and trees. Some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.

Category Two:

Sustained winds of 96-110 mph or storm surge up to 6-8 feet above normal sea state. Some roofing material, door and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before the arrival of the eye of the storm. Small craft in unprotected anchorages will likely break moorings.

Category Three:

Sustained winds 111-130 mph or storm surge 9-12 feet above normal sea state. Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain less than 5 feet above mean sea level may be flooded inland as far as eight miles.

Category Four:

Sustained winds of 131-155 mph or storm surge 13-18 feet above normal sea state. More extensive damage with some complete roof failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain less than 10 feet above MSL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as six miles.

Category Five:

Sustained winds greater than 155 mph or storm surge greater than 18 feet above normal sea state. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet MSL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

Destructive Weather Conditions

CONDITIONS OF READINESS SET BY CG MCAS CHERRY POINT

During the hurricane season, the commanding general of MCAS Cherry Point sets the following conditions of readiness for the air station and surrounding area based on the current destructive weather threat.

Destructive Weather Condition V - Normal operations during hurricane season, set 01 June - 30 November. Reset after Condition I(R) tasks are completed (All Clear).

Destructive Weather Condition IV - The trend indicates a possible threat of destructive winds

of the force indicated (i.e. Hurricane/Tropical Storm/Storm) within 72 hrs.

Destructive Weather Condition III - Destructive winds of the force indicated are possible in the general area within 48 hrs.

Destructive Weather Condition II - Destructive winds of the force indicated are anticipated in the general area within 24 hrs.

Destructive Weather Condition I - Destructive winds of the force indicated are anticipated in the general area

within 12 hrs.

Destructive Weather Condition IC (Caution) - Destructive winds of the force indicated are forecast to affect the Cherry Point Area within 6 hrs.

Destructive Weather Condition IE (Emergency) - Destructive winds of the force indicated are occurring in the Cherry Point Area.

Destructive Weather Condition IR (Recovery) - The destructive weather system has passed the Cherry Point area, but safety and storm hazards remain.

WARNINGS AND ADVISORIES SET BY MCAS CHERRY POINT WEATHER OFFICE

The MCAS Cherry Point Weather Office sets the following warnings and advisories for the air station and surrounding area based on the current destructive weather threat

Thunderstorm Condition II - Thunderstorms are expected in the general area (100 nautical mile radius of MCAS Cherry Point) and a possible threat to the air station within six hours. Lightning anticipated. Forecasted maximum winds, hail size and minimum ceilings and visibilities will be disseminated with this warning. Appropriate precautions should be taken to establish a state of readiness on short notice.

Thunderstorm Condition I - Thunderstorms are imminent (within 30 nautical miles of MCAS Cherry Point, and expected to pass within five miles of the center of the airfield within one hour) - lightning and thunder are also anticipated. Forecasted maximum winds, hail size and minimum ceilings and visibilities will be disseminated with this warning. Note: per AirStaO 3710.5H (3024), "fueling operations and ordnance operations to include arming/de-arming shall be terminated when a thunderstorm or a lightning discharge has occurred within 5 nautical miles of the airfield. The Airfield Operations Officer is responsible for determining when fueling and ordnance operations should be discontinued due to weather conditions".

Severe Thunderstorm Condition II - Thunderstorms accompanied by wind gusts of 58 mph or greater and/or hail three-quarters of an inch or greater in diameter at the surface expected in the general area (100 nautical mile radius of MCAS Cherry Point and a possible threat to the Air Station) within six hours. Lightning

and thunder are also anticipated. Forecasted maximum winds, hail size and minimum ceilings and visibilities will be disseminated with this warning. Take precautions that will permit establishment of an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.

Severe Thunderstorm Condition I - Thunderstorms accompanied by wind gusts in of 58 mph or greater and/or hail three-quarters of an inch or greater in diameter at the surface are imminent (within 30 nautical miles of MCAS Cherry Point, and expected to pass within five miles of the center of the airfield within one hour) - lightning and thunder are also anticipated. Forecasted maximum winds and hail size and minimum ceilings and visibilities will be disseminated with this warning.

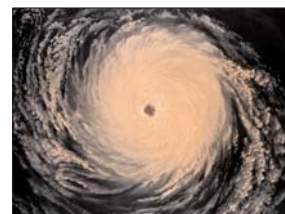
Tornado Condition II - Conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in the general area (100 nautical mile radius of MCAS Cherry Point and a possible threat to the Air Station) within six hours.

Tornado Condition I - Tornadoes have been sighted or detected by radar within 30 nautical miles of MCAS Cherry Point and are expected to pass within five miles of the center of the airfield within one hour.

Wind Warning: Sustained winds and/or frequent wind gusts of 25-38 mph are expected to occur in the general area.

Gale Warning: Sustained winds of 39-54 mph, not associated with a tropical system are expected to occur in the general area.

Storm Warning: A major cyclonic non-tropical storm with sustained winds of 55 mph or greater is expected within the general area.



Hurricane categories, warnings and public advisories

The National Weather Service designates the category of hurricanes and issues warnings and advisories based on the current weather conditions.

To find out the current weather condition, tune in to local news channels, radio stations or look online at weather.cherrypoint.usmc.mil.

MCAS Cherry Point destructive weather conditions, warnings and advisories

To find out MCAS Cherry Point's current destructive weather condition, the following resources are available:

Severe weather hotlines:

466-3093(military)

464-8333(NADEP)

466-4083(DDCN)

weather.cherrypoint.usmc.mil

www.cherrypoint.usmc.mil

Channel 6 (on base)

1330 AM (radio)

104.9 FM (radio)

Station marquees

The severe weather status may also be updated using the Emergency Alert System on base, all-hands E-mails and the WNCT Ch. 9 closings database.



WARNINGS AND ADVISORIES ISSUED BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The National Hurricane Center and/or the National Weather Service issue the following warnings, advisories and bulletins as sources of tropical cyclone specific information.

Public Advisory - Provides hurricane warning and forecast information.

Marine Advisory - Provides detailed hurricane track and wind field information.

Tropical Cyclone Update - Highlights significant changes in a hurricane between advisories.

Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions - Provides a measure of the forecast track accuracy. The probabilities have no relation to tropical cyclone intensity.

Hurricane Local Statements - Issued by the local National Weather Service office and provides forecasts on how the storm may impact a local area.

Tropical Storm Watch - Tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning - Tropical storm conditions are expected in the specified area within 24 hours.

Hurricane Watch - Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area within 36 hours.

Hurricane Warning - Hurricane conditions are expected within the specified area within 24 hours.

Preparing Your Home

In North Carolina, hurricanes are inevitable. Before a hurricane even happens, you can prepare your home to minimize damage and increase safety. If you live in base housing, check with the housing authority to see which preparations you are authorized to make on your home.

1. Roofs:

Shingles are usually not designed to resist hurricane force winds. They come with integral locking tabs or factory-applied adhesives that on occasion do not adhere properly to the underlying shingle. For increased wind resistance, have a qualified person inspect several shingle tabs to see if the adhesive has engaged. If not, use a quick-setting asphalt cement to bond them together.

To cement the shingle tabs to the underlying shingles, place two spots of quick-setting asphalt cement about the size of a quarter under each tab with a putty knife or caulking gun. Press the tab into the adhesive. Be sure to cement all the tabs throughout the roof, being careful not to bend them farther than necessary when applying the adhesive. Replace any damaged shingles immediately.

The end wall of your home takes a tremendous beating during a hurricane. To secure your gable end wall, fasten eight-foot long braces to the bottom chord of the gable truss and the adjacent trusses with sixteen-penny nails. The braces should be perpendicular to the truss, spaced at a maximum of four feet on center. In addition, be sure to tie back the gable truss with at least one eight-foot long brace, along the ridge of the roof, to several of the interior trusses.

2. Garage doors:

Because of their width, double-wide garage doors are more susceptible to wind damage than single doors. Unless you have a tested hurricane-resistant door, the wind may force it out of the roller track - especially if the track is light weight or some of the anchor bolts are not in place. This occurs because the door deflects too much under excessive wind pressure and fails.

To secure your garage door:

Check with your local government building official to see if there are code requirements for garage doors in your area.

Check with your local building supplier or garage door retailer to see if a retrofit kit is available for your garage door.

You should reinforce your double-wide garage door at its weakest points. This involves installing horizontal and/or vertical bracing onto each panel, using wood or light gauge metal girds bolted to the door mullions. You may also need heavier hinges and stronger end and vertical supports for your door.

If you decide to retrofit your garage door with a kit that allows you to operate the door after it is installed, make sure the door is balanced by lowering it about halfway and letting go. If the door goes up or down, the springs will need adjusting. Note: Since the springs are dangerous, only a professional should adjust them.

If you are unable to retrofit your garage door with a kit specifically designed for your door, you can purchase garage door retrofit kits to withstand hurricane winds at your local building supply store. Also, check to see if the supplier can do the installation.

3. Hurricane straps:

Metal hurricane straps or clips provide the proper measure of strength and safety for the roof-to-wall connection. The common practice of toe-nailing the trusses or rafters is often not sufficient to hold a roof in place in high winds. These clips or straps are usually very difficult to see from the attic because of insulation.

If your home does not have hurricane straps, have them installed by a qualified professional.

4. Doors:

Your home has either double or single entry doors. If they are solid wood or hollow metal they probably can resist wind pressures and hurricane debris. However, if you are not sure whether they are strong enough, take these precautions:

Install head and foot bolts on the inactive door of double-entry doors.

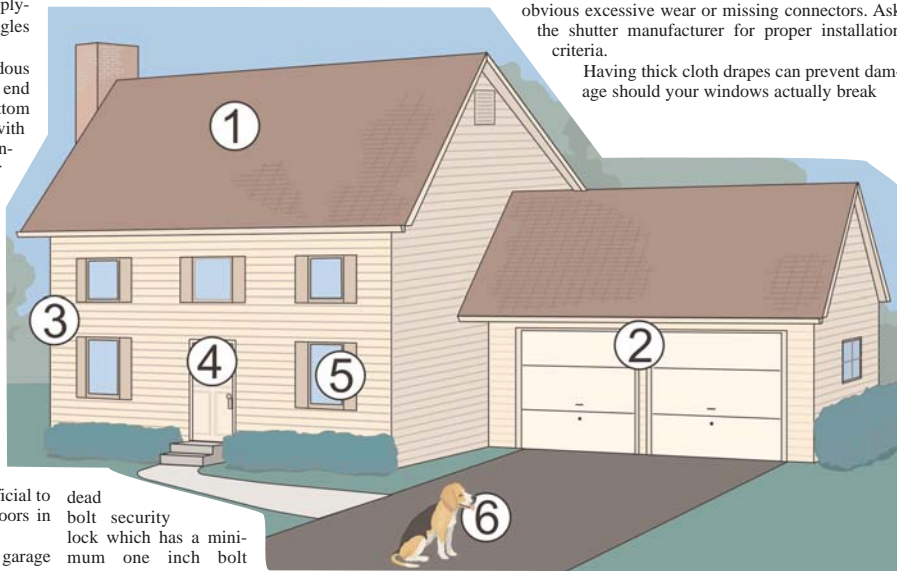
Make sure your doors have at least three hinges and a

noticed their temporary plywood shutters blown off because they were not adequately fastened. If you have a wood-frame house, use adequate fasteners to attach the panels over the openings when a hurricane approaches. Have these temporary shutters stored and ready to use since building supply stores generally sell out of these materials quickly during a hurricane warning. If your home is made with concrete blocks, however, you will have to install anchoring devices well in advance.

If your residence has permanent shutters, evaluate their effectiveness. Manufacturers are responsible for testing their shutters up to the standards necessary to resist wind forces and wind-borne debris. Some shutters are very flexible, especially those that roll up.

If struck by a rigid piece of debris, shutters may bend and break the window. To determine whether your shutter can resist this impact, gently lean against it and see if it yields. You can also inspect your shutters to see if they are properly attached to the house and will not fly off during a storm by inspecting the shutter connectors for obvious excessive wear or missing connectors. Ask the shutter manufacturer for proper installation criteria.

Having thick cloth drapes can prevent damage should your windows actually break



dead bolt security lock which has a minimum one inch bolt throw length.

Since double entry doors fail when their surface bolts break at the header trim or threshold, check the connections at both places. Be sure the surface bolt extends into the door header and through the threshold into the sub-floor.

5. Windows:

One of the best ways to protect a home from damage in wind storms is to install impact-resistant shutters over all large windows and glass doors. Not only do they protect doors and windows from wind-borne objects, but they can reduce damage caused by sudden pressure changes when a window or door is broken. Laminated window systems (plastic bonded to glass) are another option, and are a particularly good choice for either building a new home or adding to an old one.

The easiest designs are those that simply cover the opening with a structural panel such as plywood. In past hurricanes, many homeowners upon returning have

6. Pets:

Contact your veterinarian or local humane society for information on preparing your pet for an emergency.

Make sure that your pets are current on their vaccinations. Pet shelters may require proof of vaccines.

Have a current photograph of your pet.

Keep a collar with identification on your pet and have a leash on hand to control your pet.

Have a properly-sized pet carrier for each animal - carriers should be large enough for the animal to stand and turn around.

Plan your evacuation strategy and don't forget your pet! Specialized pet shelters, animal control shelters, veterinary clinics and friends and relatives out of harm's way are all potential refuges for your pet during a disaster.

Family Plan

A detailed family plan is just as important as preparing your home and should be known to the whole family.

- Start by discussing the type of hazards that could affect your family. Know your home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding and wind.

- Locate a safe room or the safest areas in your home for each hurricane hazard. In certain circumstances the safest areas may not be your home but within your community.

- Determine escape routes from your home and places to meet. These should be measured in tens of miles rather than hundreds of miles.

- Have an evacuation plan for your family and pets.

- Have an out-of-state friend as a family contact, so all your family members have a single point of contact.

- Know the locations and phone numbers of emergency shelters.

- Post emergency telephone numbers by your phones and make sure your children know how and when to call 911.

- Check your insurance coverage - flood damage is not usually covered by homeowners insurance.

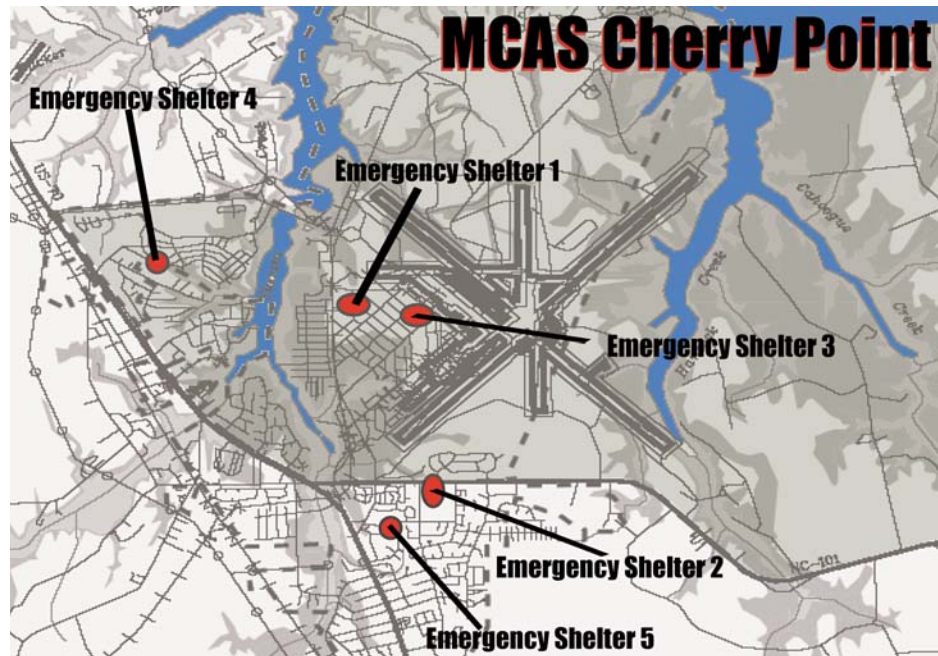
- Stock non-perishable emergency supplies and a Disaster Supply Kit.

- Use a NOAA weather radio. Remember to replace its battery every six months, as you do with your smoke detectors.

- Take first aid, CPR and disaster preparedness classes.

- Prepare higher areas in your home in case of severe flooding.

- Have an axe, in case you become trapped in your home.



Emergency Shelters

If the event that your home becomes unsafe during a hurricane, you may need to evacuate to an emergency shelter. Emergency shelters need to be incorporated into your family plan. The Cherry Point shelters do not accommodate pets so maintain a plan for your pet. There are five emergency shelters offered in the Cherry Point area.

1. Cherry Tree House
Phone 466-3861/4892/5493/3769
C. St, Bldg. 4415

2. Havelock Senior High School
Phone 444-5112/5113
101 Webb Blvd.
Havelock, NC. 28532

3. Marine Dome - Phone 2566/1170/2390
F. St, Bldg. 287

4. Arthur Edwards Elementary School
Phone 444-5140
200 Education Lane
Havelock, NC. 28532

5. Havelock Middle School
Phone 444-5125
102 High School Dr.
Havelock, NC. 28532

Emergency shelters are designed to provide protection for individuals whose homes may not withstand the impending destructive weather. Additionally, emergency shelters are for personnel displaced

due to destructive weather and personnel in a transitory status who cannot be billeted elsewhere aboard the base. Depending on the nature of the destructive weather, use of shelters by Marines and dependents aboard the base may become mandatory.

The Emergency Shelter provides facilities to accommodate a mixed group of military personnel, dependents, civil service, and non-appropriated fund employees and emergency food, water, sanitation, medical and religious services for an extended period of time.

Unless specifically ordered to evacuate, personnel billeted in Bachelor Enlisted Quarters and Bachelor Officer Quarters will remain in assigned quarters.

Disaster Supply Kit

Before a hurricane strikes you should have an disaster supply kit prepared. A typical kit consists of:

- ☐ Water – at least 1 gallon daily per person for 3 to 7 days
- ☐ Food – at least enough for 3 to 7 days
 - non-perishable packaged or canned food
 - snack foods
 - non-electric can opener
 - cooking tools / fuel
- ☐ Blankets
 - Pillows, etc.
- ☐ Clothing
 - seasonal
 - rain gear
 - shoes
- ☐ First Aid Kit
- ☐ Medicines
- ☐ Prescription Drugs
- ☐ Special Items – for babies and the elderly
- ☐ Toiletries
- ☐ Hygiene items
- ☐ Moisture wipes
- ☐ Flashlight
 - Extra Batteries
- ☐ Radio
 - Battery operated
 - NOAA weather radio
- ☐ Cash (with some small bills)
 - Banks and ATMs may not be open or available for extended periods.
- ☐ Keys
- ☐ Toys, Books and Games
- ☐ Important documents – in a waterproof container
 - insurance, medical records, bank account numbers, Social Security card, etc.
- ☐ Tools – keep with you during the storm
- ☐ Pet care items
 - proper identification / immunization records / medications
 - ample supply of food and water
 - a carrier or cage
 - muzzle and leash

Endure Severe Weather

When Severe Weather is Imminent.

- Start reviewing your family plan.
- Check your disaster supply kit to ensure it is adequate.
- If you know that you will have to evacuate your home, make a reservation at an emergency shelter early as they will fill up quickly as the destructive weather gets closer.
- Fill up your vehicles gas tank as gas might be difficult to get for days after the storm.
- Secure all loose items from around the outside of your house.
- Waterproof all important documents.
- Disconnect unnecessary electrical appliances to avoid power surges.
- Stay tuned to local radio stations to stay updated on the current weather situation.
- Start evacuating your family if necessary.
- If a hurricane is expected to be category III or higher, MCAS Cherry Point may issue a mandatory evacuation based on the estimated damage or risk assessment. If a mandatory evacuation is issued, start initiating your evacuation plan for you family and pets.

MCAS Cherry Point Actions.

When destructive weather category II is set, liberty aboard MCAS Cherry

Point will remain at the discretion of unit commanders and department heads. If you are planning on evacuating your home, start contacting emergency shelters early to reserve a spot as they will quickly fill as weather worsens.

Once Cherry Point reaches Destructive Weather Condition I, at the discretion of the respective command-

Once DWC I(E) is set, all outside on base activity is prohibited unless authorized by the emergency operations center.

ers or Station Directorates, all civilian and military personnel neither required for essential/emergency duties, nor responsible for providing services to other units/personnel may be secured to quarters when DWC I is set.

Once DWC I(C) is set, all nonessential personnel will be released to their quarters. Base facilities, except where noted below, will be closed. Movement about the base should be

kept to a minimum to allow crews to properly prepare the base.

Once DWC I(E) is set, all outside on base activity is prohibited unless authorized by the emergency operations center.

Mess Hall and MCCS Operations.

The Mess Hall will continue to provide meals during regularly scheduled meal periods or according to a schedule as modified by the EOC until loss of steam, water, electricity or damage forces closure.

The commissary and troop stores will remain open as long as possible to provide base residents an opportunity to purchase emergency provisions.

When Severe Weather Hits

- Stay calm.
- Do not go outside.
- Stay away from windows.
- Use only minimal electrical lighting and appliances.
- There will be a lull in the wind when the eye of the storm passes directly over that lasts from a few minutes to a half hour. Stay in a safe place. The wind will return suddenly from the opposite direction as the "eye" passes.
- Stay tuned to radio station 1330 AM to keep updated on the MCAS Cherry Point area weather conditions.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

General Emergency	911
Hospital.....	466-0266
Fire Department	466-3333
Military Police	466-3615
	466-3616
	466-3617
Facility Maintenance	466-4363
	466-5334
Telephone Repair	466-2100
Red Cross(New Bern)	637-3405
Emergency Operations Center	466-5216
	466-5217
	466-5218
EOC (Provost Marshal/Fire Dept).....	466-3393
EOC (Coast Guard)	466-6343
Brinson Memorial School	514-6431
Havelock EOC	444-3928
	444-3880
Havelock (Police Dept/EOC)	447-1111
	447-1112
	447-3212 Ext. 0
Carteret County Emergency Management Agency	728-8470
Craven County Emergency Management Agency	636-6608
Craven County Sheriff's Office	636-6620
Craven County Utilities Dept.	636-6608
Carteret-Craven Electric Co-op.....	(800) 682-2217
New Bern Highway Patrol	514-4714
MCAS Command Duty Officer	466-5236
	466-2848
	466-2847
2D MAW CDO.....	466-4388
	466-4313
	466-4314
Mess Hall	466-5766
Emergency Shelters	
Cherry Tree House	466-4892
	466-5493
	466-3769
Havelock Senior High School	444-5112
	444-5113
Marine Dome	466-2566
	466-1170
	466-2390
Arthur Edwards Elementary School	444-5140
Havelock Middle School	444-5125



PHOTO BY LANCE CPL. STEVEN R. CUSHMAN



Recover from Severe Weather

Once the severe weather has passed, you need to stay vigilant. There are still dangers present as the community begins to recover from the storm. To aid in the return to normalcy, take action under the following guidelines.

- Stay put. Water will recede and roads will be cleared soon after the storm, be calm.

- Guard against spoiled food in refrigerators, if power has been off for several hours. Minimize entry into refrigerators/ freezers to retain coldness within.

- Unless you are qualified to render emergency assistance, stay away from disaster areas where you may hamper first aid or rescue work.

- If severe flooding occurs, move to the second floor or attic of your house or to higher ground. Be sure to take your disaster supply kit with you.

- It may take weeks for the area to return to normal. During this time, crews will be working to restore water, electricity, phone lines, and to clean up debris.

- Drive automobiles cautiously. Along the coast, soil may be washed from beneath the pavement which may collapse under the weight of vehicles. Stay off the roads whenever possible to prevent interfering with response crews.

- Conserve food and water until electricity and water are fully restored.

- Clean up small debris in your yard and place it at the curb to assist the clean up efforts but report major damage or debris to the appropriate authorities.

- If you have citizens band radio equipment, tune to channel 9 and inform the disaster control center of injuries and emergency maintenance conditions if landlines (telephone) are inoperable (EOC monitors CB channel 9).

- Stay tuned to radio station 1330 AM to keep updated on the MCAS Cherry Point area recovery status.

Emergencies

For general emergencies, call 911.

Persons injured during the storm should seek medical help. For a medical emergency call, 911 or Naval Hospital Cherry Point at 466-0266.

Downed Wires or Electric Problems

Do not touch loose or dangling wires. Report downed wires on base to Facilities Maintenance at 466-4363/5334 or off base to Carteret-Craven Electric Co-op at (800) 682-2217.

Fires

Be alert to prevent fires. Lowered water pressure makes fire fighting difficult after storms. To report a fire, call 911 or the Cherry Point Fire Department at 466-3333/3393 for on base.

Water Problems

To report broken sewer or water mains, call Facilities Maintenance at 466-4363/5334 for on base and Craven County Utilities Department at (252) 636-6608 for off base. Base residents should avoid using base water until cleared by public announcement or boiling the water to kill contaminants.

Legal Incidents

To report crimes, on base call the Provost Marshal at 466-3615/3616/3617/3393 or off base call the Craven County Sheriff's Office at 636-6620 or the New Bern Highway Patrol at 514-4714.

On Base Damage or Debris

To report on base housing damage, downed trees or debris, call Facilities Maintenance at 466-4363/5334.



PHOTO BY LANCE CPL. STEVEN R. CUSHMAN

Quick Reference Guide

Before the Storm

- Know destructive weather conditions.
- Have a detailed family plan.
- Prepare your home.
- Know emergency phone numbers.
- Plan for your pets.
- Make sure flashlights, battery powered lanterns and other sources of light are readily available.
- Make sure you have an adequate supply of medicine, first aid supplies and baby items.
- Keep a supply of bottled water, non-perishable food items and batteries on hand.
- Consider evacuating your family if necessary.

During the Storm

- Stay inside.
- Keep emergency information close by.
- Waterproof important documents.
- Disconnect all unnecessary electronic appliances such as televisions, computers and microwaves.
- Stay away from windows.
- Do not use phone or run water during lightning storms.
- Stay updated on the current weather situation via radio or telephone.

After the Storm

- Limit travel to allow recovery crews to operate.
- Keep emergency phone numbers close at hand.
- Conserve food and water until power and water are restored.
- If flooding occurs, move to higher ground.
- Report downed power lines and broken water mains to appropriate authorities.
- If electric service is out, check with your neighbors to see if they have power. If they do, you may have only a blown fuse or tripped breaker.
- If using a portable generator, make sure it is used in a well ventilated area.
- Replenish supplies of batteries, bottled water and non-perishable food items as soon as possible in preparation for future storms.
- Make adjustments to your family plan for the next storm.

MCAS Cherry Point destructive weather conditions, warnings and advisories

To find out MCAS Cherry Point's current destructive weather condition, the following resources are available:

Severe weather hotlines:

466-3093(military)
464-8333(NADEP)
466-4083(DDCN)

weather.cherrypoint.usmc.mil
www.cherrypoint.usmc.mil

Channel 6 (on base)
1330 AM (radio)
104.9 FM (radio)
Station marquees

The severe weather status may also be updated using the Emergency Alert System on

base, all-hands E-mails and the WNCT Ch. 9 closings database.

Hurricane categories, warnings and public advisories

The National Weather Service designates the category of hurricanes and issues warnings and advisories based on the current weather conditions. To find out the current weather condition, tune in to local news channels, radio stations or look online at weather.cherrypoint.usmc.mil.

For more information

To find out more details about severe weather please visit the following Web sites.

www.nhc.noaa.gov
www.nws.noaa.gov
www.fema.gov

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

General Emergency	911
Hospital.....	466-0266
Fire Department	466-3333
Military Police	466-3615
	466-3616
	466-3617
Facility Maintenance	466-4363
	466-5334
Telephone Repair	466-2100
Red Cross(New Bern)	637-3405
Emergency Operations Center	466-5216
	466-5217
	466-5218
EOC (Provost Marshal/Fire Dept).....	466-3393
EOC (Coast Guard)	466-6343

Brinson Memorial School	514-6431
Havelock EOC	444-3928
	444-3880
Havelock (Police Dept/EOC)	447-1111
	447-1112
	447-3212 Ext. 0

Carteret County Emergency Management Agency	728-8470
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Craven County Emergency Management Agency	636-6608
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Craven County Sheriff's Office	636-6620
Craven County Utilities Dept.	636-6608
Carteret-Craven Electric Co-op.....	(800) 682-2217
New Bern Highway Patrol	514-4714

MCAS Command Duty Officer	466-5236
	466-2848
	466-2847
2D MAW CDO.....	466-4388
	466-4313
	466-4314
Mess Hall	466-5766

Emergency Shelters

Cherry Tree House	466-4892
	466-5493
	466-3769
Havelock Senior High School	444-5112
	444-5113
Marine Dome	466-2566
	466-1170
	466-2390
Arthur Edwards Elementary School	444-5140
Havelock Middle School	444-5125